From Our Gossiphus Cornespondent.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1857. Our dear cousin John Bull is not only an enter-prising but also a self-conceited character. He goes through the world, assuming an air of usurps-tion and arrogation, proclaiming himself to be one of the chosen people, and indulging in the belief that the previous history of mankind had no other aim but to prepare the way for his universal dominion Somewhat sike the rat in the fable, which though the globe to be comprised in the Dutch cheese wherein it had established its abode, our haugh y hesalar not only thinks, with Emerson, that his island is the center of the habitable world, but also that all other countries have unquestionably been created solely to gratify his own cravings. A French satirist once remarked that the strongest reason which induced Eagli hmen to be good Christians was the assumption that our Savior had come on earth for their benefit alone. We do not go so far, although we must admit that the brilliant and manly qualities for which the English are so remarkable are much darkened by their unbearable distainfulness, which the French call la morgue I must leave it to your political cor Britannique. I must leave it to your political correspondents to dwell on the historical consequences
of this proud disposition, which has just now induced the English Government to interfere in almost every quarter of the globe, and confine myself into a narrower circle.

We were quite accustomed to hear a true Englishman pretend that he was the most pious, elever

and enterprising man upon earth, and that he alone was ripe for and worthy of liberty; but I had never heard any one claim for his country a superiority in the fine arts. They indulged even in di-dataful sarcasms against the nations of continental Europe occupied in artistical pursuits, and said, willingly, with Virgil:

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento; Hae tibi erant artes.

But one must despair of nothing in this world, for now a Birmingham correspondent of The Lon-don Musical World marvels how France and Italy still dare to assume any proficiency in music and disregard the claims of Great Britain in that branch of refinement. He does not even condescead to name the country of Beethoven, Mozara, Mendels-sehn and Meyerbeer. In Italy he hears nothing but street-bawling, and the French are merely and-English alone are good musicians; the English alone are competent judges of good music.

"Brave hearts! to Britain's pride At once so faithful and so true?" But, the reader will ask, on what ground is that marvelous artistica: claim founded / What British master piece has eclipsed Fidelio, Don Juan, Williom Teil, Lucia di Lammermoor, The Hugueaots The Jewess, The Mute of Portici? Nonsease Our "faithful and true" Englishman has a practi cal turn o mind, and knows but facts; facts are the masters of the world, and it is a fact that Rigoletto has only been represented a fortnight ago in Parts, while the Londoners have been favored as far back as two or three years with Verdi's flat music. There is nothing to say in answer to such a telling circumstance, although it is our humble opinion that the Parisians would have shown a much better taste if they had not represented the new opera at all. It gives us, however, great pleasure to inform the Birmingham patriot of a fact of which he seems ignorant. The libretto of "Rigoletto" is a close imitation of Victor Hugo's drama, "Le Roi s' Amuse." Counterfeiting being an offense prescribed by French law, and subject to prosecution any time within three years, the director of the Italian Opera in Paris acted wisely in allowing these three years to pass quietly away. In fact, the exiled poet who claimed his right has just been non-suited. Alas! if England has no better claim than "Rigoletto," she will not yet wreat the artistical scepter out of the hands of Italy, Germany and France. A country which boasts a Rossim, a Donizetti and even a Verdi, not to speak of all he singers who are ap-plauded in the whole world in concerts and operas, has by no means reached the age of decline, in a musical point of view, at least. France has, beside Auber, whom even our Birmingham critic proclaims great composer and whom his country duly sp-Buber, whom even our Biriningiam erria e processions a great composer and whom his country duly appreciates, whatever be said to the contrary, Halevy, Berhoz, and a number of minor luminaries. We are well aware of the fact that the French are neither equal to the Germans in harmony nor to the Italians to melody, and that they deserve their renown as an artistical people for their general taste rather than on account of any particular proficiency. They may be handsome dancers, and please our English enthusias's in that capacity, but we beg leave to ask of what extraction is that graceless "Lancer's quadrille," which has just been introduced into French society. Things are reversed, that graceless and the French, alas! imitate now the British igs. The English claim Haydn because they perform his oratorios, and Weber because they do not perform his operas. They believe themselves to be the artists because they fisten to compositions writ-ten by foreign masters and sung by foreign singers. Where are the English chefs d œucre? They can not even prefend to their national authem, which is ter" and 'Villakins and his D nah, 'the popular sengs of the last years, prove anything but good taste. If foreign great arrists flock to the hospitable shores of England, it is simply—as one of them, the father of Johanna Wagner, confessed in an evil hour-on account of large sums of money. Ask those who hear, in the concerts given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, the English Sims Reeves perform in Rossini's "Stabat Mater," what difference there exists between him and the Italians Rubini Marie and Gardoni, who have formerly executed the same part! The jackdaw which put on a pea-cock's plumage made himself reductions, and the English have claims enough upon the admiration English have claims enough upon the admiration of the world to abstain from putting forward one which every one will deny them. Such attempts as that of The Musical World go against their object, for, to speak with old and wise La Fontaine:

"Bien n'est plus dangereux qu'un impradent ami, Mieux vant un franc enneun." Madame de Tracy, whose "Essays, Letters and Thoughts" have just been published in Paris, began in the days of her youth to write down every day what the was thinking, "in order to ascertain whether she was stupid." How many "lords of the Creation," the Birmingham Englishman ined, do not stand in need of that experiment to

make sure of the fact.

Another correspondent of the same stamp has Introduced himself to our notice in The Sheffield Times. According to him, history, in the shape of Mr. Thackeray's jectures on the Four Georges, must offensive to the Queen of England and injurious be "offensive to the Queen of England and the Lorito-her people." A French Jesuit, Father Loriquet, actually wrote under the Restoration, a school
under the Restoration, I. was history of Gromley, in which Napoleon I. was called the Marquis de Buonapart, generalissimo of the armies of his Majesty King Louis XVIII. Wadvise the loyal Sheffield man to try the same ex periment, by endeavoring not only to restore t George IV, the proud position of "the first geatle-man in Europe," of which the witty author of the "Newcomes" has deprived him, but also to pro-claim him a liberal King and a victuous hasband. It is rather strange that the protestation should have appeared in a town which sends the great re-A. Roebuck, into Parliament, but such contradictions are by no means uncommon in Eugland, where love of royalty is a general disease. If Queen Victoria had a right to interfere in the matter, would she be inclined to act like Frederick Wilham IV. of Prussia, whose niece the Princess Royal is about to become? He prohibited in his dominions not only a drama of Robert Prubz, house of Brandeburg played a historically true bat reacherous part, but also one of Karl Jutzaew.

Zopf und Schwert, of which another aggester,

parrow-minded but kind-hearted, was the hero. has loyalty is safe in Prussia. Let only England be "Germanized." In the mean while Thackeray

Peccives \$250 for every lecture.

Drury Lane Theater has, this week; added to the "see saw" pantomime a new drama entitled the "Black Book," "manifestly of foreign origin," as a chtemporary remarks. This foreign origin is manifest, indeed; for the "Black Book" is, we might say, a literal translation, not of the Livrenoir of tjoylan, but of a very pretty randeville by Etienne Arszo, known under the title "Les Mémoirs du Diable." Beside this change of title and the Dieble." Beside this change of title and the Baron of Lilienburg, there is no addition to the play; but we are by no means inclined to find fault

with the English "'imitator" in that respect, as he could otherwise but spoil the French piece. We are even induced to think that the English is translated from a German translation. E. Arago. brother of the late illustrious astronomer, is one of the most arcent French Republicans. After having been, in 1848, Postmaster-General of the Republi and Representative of the people, he was exiled in consequence of the 13th of June, 1849, and lived at Brusels, whence he was recently expelled upon the denand of Louis Napoleon. If we are not mistaken, he is now living somewhere in Switzer-Polytechnic School, and had taken an active part in the revolution of 1830. May it be a comfort to him, in the drearmess of exile, to sear that the Eugush public, which speaks generally so lightly of the French refugees, has been nightly recreated by se close an imitation of one of his lighter produc-tions! In justice to the English actors, we most ado that "The Black Book" has been very well given. Mr. Charles Mathews especially, in the character of the mysterious gentleman, reminded us of the distinguished French actor, Felix, who appeared to us many years ago to be au inimitable

The death of the Princess de Lieven has become a public, and as it were, a historical event; and all the French, English and German papers have pub-lished biographies of that amiable diplomatist in petricoats. We deem it useless, therefore, to re-peat the well-known details of her life. There is comething more than a life, there is a royalty, exover a small people, it is true, but one more un-governable than the fiercest Democracy of the world, inasmuch as all her subjects had, in one way or another, taken a part in the administrative tinct wi h ber; for the Princess actually reigned. enslavement of mankind. Prince de Ligne used to ensiavement of mankind. Prince de Ligne used to say of Catherine II. that she was born "an em-peror;" it might as well be said of Madame de Lieven that she was born an "embassador;" and she remained in office until she breathed her last. M. de Kisseleff looked upon her as a colleague; and when he arrived at Paris, one of the first visits he paid was to her. Death alone could remove the Princess from her high position; and, as she was very fond of diplomacy—which is, after all, better suited for the acute and quick understanding of isdes than for the haughty and self-concerted spiri of man-she was afraid of death. But when she was made sure of the fact that her last moment was at hand, her firmness returned; and, accustomed as she was to be always well informed in life, she said, "I have now a great curiosity for

Many reports are current concerning her "Memers," but these are mere suppositions. It may be that Madame or Lieven had imbebed that universal tase for recording private deeds, which is a fatal symptom of our time; for, as Michelet some-where remarks, individual memoirs are the proper signs of weak epochs. But, even if they exist her "Memoirs" will probably not come to light very soon. The most interesting piece of informa-tion would be the lady's correspondence. She wrote in very short sentences, and employed often simple infinitives, or isolated words without verbs, but there was always an idea in each. She has sometimes summed up a whole dispatch in a small

Her hotel was the rendezvous of the leaders of the monarchical parties in France; we never heard of a Republican who crossed her threshold. This hotel, or rather the part of it which she inhabited, was once the abede of the famous and witty Talley-rand. Here were held the conventicles of the conspirators who plotted against Napoleon I in favor of a restoration of the Bourbons. Here were held, after the arrival of the allied sovereigns at Paris, the conferences in which the Charter of 1814 and the Treaty of Paris were discussed. How many dark intrigues these rooms must have wit-nessed, and if the walts could speak, now many base traiters might be discovered! remaining on many a hypocritical face.

The difficulty is to find a worthy successor of the

Princess de Lieven. A new star has, it is true, risea en the sky of diplomacy, and dazzles every eye by its raciont beauty. I am speaking of the Spanish Embassadress, the lady of Marshal Serrano, whose appearance produces always a lively sensation at the Iuileries, and it must be acknowledged that she does not owe her triumphs to the magnificence or even the elegance of her toilet. An admiring circle proclaims that the ideal sung by Byron is at last found; but Senora Serrano is too beautiful to become a clever diplomatist. At all events, she would be a dangerous one. Howbert, we should most willingly prefer an assault of dark eyes and rosy lips to the "ring-fighter" attitudes of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe and Sir Henry Bulwer

Diplomacy and "Justice" are in our days equally contemptible. The highest court in France, the "Cour de Cassation," has decided that at public elections, no ballot ticket, be it printed or simply written, even if it should contain nothing but i name of a candidate, could be put into co-cusation without the previous authorization of the prefects. Thus the Court declares officially that this much talked-of universal suffrage of the empire is a mere farce. All the barristers of France and halt of the imperial courts have pronounced themselves against this jurisprudence, but the servile and obedient valets of the supreme tribunal have obeyed the or-ders which they received from Government. If one reflects that the members of the High Court of Justice (who in 1851, at the moment of the coup d état declared solemnly that the President of the Republic, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, had violated his cath and the Constitution, and summoned him. before their jurisdiction.) were adges at this same servile Court of Cassati m, one uay easily account for the mi-trust with which the French look upon their mag strates. A chancellor of the sixteenth century, good old L'Hôpital, once said sorrowfully pointing to his long white heard, as a vererable bishop had done before him: "Waca this snow shall be melted, there will be nothing but mud." Alas, how true this propaccy has

In one week the courts of Paris have refused to hear the witnesses of Verger, sentenced to prison a number of innocent men accused of be orging to the secret society "Marianne," and pro ounced against the Revue de Paris. A French adge of former days once said boildy to a king: The magistracy renders judgments, and not ser-Now-a-days, they render services, and ot judgments. The lawyer who asserted that if he were accused of pocketing the tower of had certainly a clear unsight in the judicial state of his country. But there are men accustomed to public contempt, and who, as Chalcaubriand ob-served, do not care more for their memory than for their corpse: "If it is trampled upon, they will "not feel it."

As I am speaking of offenses against the law. I has a well state that the official Moniteur publishes a statistical account, which proves that these offenses have from 1826 to 1855, always been above 5,600, the years 1848 and 1849 except al, when they fell to 4,632 and 4,910. It is then certain has the hely entbusiasm for liberty and indepen-lence, which prevailed in 1848, had a most hearthy offuence over the French people, who committed paternal sway of Kings, Emperors and priests caternal sway of Kings, Emperors
this statement will not prevent the servants of
despots from speaking of that gl ricus epoch as a
time of "anarchy" and "disorder." It will, howtime of "anarchy" and "disorder." It wil, how-ever, give fresh courage to those who have devoted their life to the sacred cause of freedom and bumanity.

Ore of the men whose political career was in errupted by that revolution of 1848, M. Sauzet, is said to be on the eve of becoming a monk. He was the Speaker of that service Chamber of Deputies which blindly enacted every measure proposed by the Minister Guizot, and thereby provoned the popular anger and finally a victorious insurrection. M. Sauzet occupied the Chair on the 24th of February, when the infuriated people made an irrup tion into the House, and a workingman cried to him, at the top of his voice, "President of the cor-rupted, leave the chair." The frightened speaker disappeared immediately and so completely that no one has since heard anything of him, except that he ived quietly at Lyons, where he had been known n former days as a successful and eloquent barris ter. It he sincerely repents all the corrupt prac-tices and doubtful dealings in which he has taken a part under his worthy master. Louis Philippe, he

will not have too much time left to him for repeat ity, in his convent-cell, his humble confiteer every hind of mischief which he has done. convent had to be built for the special accommo tion of the faithless representatives who have be-trayed the confidence of their constituents, it would need to be an immense building; indeed, such as the earth has not beheld since the days of the

Egyptians.

Relicious matters occupy again a large space in French politics, and the ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies is not the only convert attracting the public notice. Louis Napoleon has now many opportunities for rewarding the members of the clergy who have shown themselves favorable to the Large of Government. Two Archbishoprics and Imperial Government Two Archbishoprics and several Bishoprics-splendid gifts indeed-are in his hands. You know already that M. Morlot, the Archbishop of Tours, has been appointed successor Archbishop of Tours, has been appointed successor of the late Sibour, and will nimself be succeeded by M. de Bonnechose, now Bishop of Evreux. M de Bonnechose is a former infidel, converted by Abbe Bautain. It is a curious tale. Some twenty years ago, M. Bautain was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Strasboarg, and attracted an imthe University of Strasbourg, and attracted an immerse number of hearers to his cloquent lessons, in which he taught a very free and bold Deism, which many persons even called Atheism. Suddenly he announced that he had been converted, took the hely orders, and became a canon and a preacher at the Cathedral. He showed himself an artifact artifact of Leutine and Action and Action of Leutine and Leutin ardent partisan of Jesuitism, and was several times hissed by the students, until be replaced, in his lechissed by the students, until he replaced, in his lec-tures, the word "Catholicism" by "Christiantty." His sermons attracted much attention, but, strange to say, the Bisbop of Strasbourg found them too lib-eral and interdicted M. Bautain, who appealed in vain to the Pope. At that time the worthy Abb vain to the Pope. At that time the worthy Abbe was very basy in converting young Jews belonging to rich families, among others Theodore Ratisbonne, who declared that the Holy Virgin had appeared to him in a church in Italy. Beside the Jews, he converted also a young Solici or-General at the Court of Dijon, M. de Bonnechose. They became all priests, and now the latter will be an Archbishop. M. Bautain himself was afterward Principal of the Lennit, College at Tuilly, and is actually one of the Jesuit's Coilege at Tuilty, and is actually one of the Vicars General of the Archbishopric of Paris. The pupi and convert will be the superior of the former master and confessor. In fact, the philosophical turncoat took great care to choose n me but intelli-gent young men for his experiments, and all of the m have attained high stations in the Church, either as dignitaries or as fashionable preachers.

If we turn from bishopries to periodical literature,

we find poor Figaro (the paper) less fortunate than his witty namesake (the barber) on the stage. The latter is comforted in all his trials by the proof of the unwavering fidently of his betrothed Susan. But the light-minded Parisian savirist has lost his spouse when the marriage-ceremony had scarcely been performed, and his honey moon reckoned but one day. To speak more intelligibly: Madame Augustin De leave the performed by the peak more intelligibly: ine Broban has written but one letter in the Figure, and resigned directly her office of weekly chroni-cler and gossip. Her first and only missive was remarkable and exceedingly well-written; it con-tained, however, a criticism, which does not speak in favor of the good taste or the good heart of the authoress. She endeavored to ridicule Victor Hogo's honorable exile, and reproached him with "cleaking himself with his misfortune." Courtiers and courtezans, whose only aim in life is pleasure in any shape, may deem it very laughable that a man sacrifices whatever is dear unto him-his forman sacrinces whatever is dear unto min-mis for-tune, his hearth, his liberty, ay, his life, for the sake of his convictions, but their jeers will only produce an effect contrary to the one they expected. In this particular instance it is gratifying to observe that honest men of all parties have loudly blamed Madeine Brohau, expressing sincere admiration for the great poet, who, from the rocks of Guernsey, regards the bacchanais of the second empire with those "sad and fearless" looks which Bossuet ad-mired so much in the Cardinal de Retz. It is said that this universal feeling of indignation had a great we ght in the determination of the fair writer to break up her corre-pondence so abruptly, and for her own sake we wish the report may be true.

Are the brilliant days of actresses re urning— the days when the arrival of a Catalani was con-sidered as a public event, and a whole country took the most lively interest in the well being of a Sophic Arrould? Are we already so low in our declin Arould? Are we already so low in our decline that dancers, singers and tragedians are alone espable of awakening the enthusiasm of a people? Who is bold enough to answer that question in the negative, when he reflects on the signs of the time? The French, Belgian and English papers have lately published many telegraphic disputches from Naples: they had to report an insurrection in Sicily, an attempt against the life of King Bomba, numerous accounts of the property of the pr arrests, and the torturing of devoted patriots. The last news represented to us the Neapolitan people grossing ut der a heavy oppression; every chiect wore a dark and lugubrious aspect under that blue and radiant sky. But, if we are to believe a new dispatch, the arrival of Madame Restori has smoothed, as if by magic, every gloomy brow, and diverted the mind from political anxiety. The fairy wand of the great tragedian has dispelled the clouds, and warm sunbeams—glorious tokens of hope and joy—glitter again over the oppressed country. There is, indeed, a great attraction in the performance of the Italian Rachel, and I have my self been carried away by her powerful personlines tion of "Medea," "Rossmurda," and "Pia de Tolon ei." I can, therefore, easily unders and the deep impression which she must make on the in flammable minds of her own countrymen. But to indulge in public and noisy shows of exultation when Feeric and his devoted companions are still plunged in the dungeons of the tyrant, when an un-exampled despotism daily outrages humanity, is mere than I can conceive. Will such an people be able to gain and maintain liberty Will such an unsteady

FIRES.

ARSON CASE IN FRONT STREET-ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED INCENDIARY.

It will be recollected that on Sunday last a daring at ten pt was made to burn the premises Nos. 272 and 274 Front street, occupied by Mr. Willia n F. Buarns, wholesale wine and honor dealer. Three places in the building were fired, and another prepared with two large sugarcarks, the hoops cut asunder, one placed on the top of tre other (forming a kind of enimney to extend the firmes to the upper floor), and on the under cask a lot of coopers' shavings had been deposited. The Fire Marshal and Capt. Ditchett have been diligently prose-cutive monutes since the fire, in order to ferret out the cuting mannies since the fire, in order to ferret out to effencer. Many with never have been examined, and very feuricus chain of evidence efficited, inrowing strong inspicion on a young man named Michael Wogan, jr. who was arrested yesterday by Capt. Ditchett on a warrant issued by Justice Wood, and detained for ex-

The substance of the testimony shows that Wogan The substance of the testimony shows that Wogan wo ked for Mr. Daniel Baker, on per, adjoining the store of Mr. Beauss, that from the rear of this coper's stop access can be had to the rear of Mr. Beauss's store; and that the key of the constraining was kept at Mr. Jehn Swan's house, next down. On Saturiay atternoon, thereby before quitting work, Wogan borrowed two of the bags of Mr. Carpenter across the way, remarking that he wented to take some stayings in me. Mr. Laker saw Wogan till a bag with a bayings, the cuttings hot stayes that afternoon. On that might Wogan tack the key of the shop from Mr. Swan's nonse, and are a deta language.

took the key of the thep from Mr. Swan's house, and ance a 65th lentern.

On Sunday merning Mr. Councily, residing at No. 238 Front street, now Wegan shortly after 7 octock on a about a front street from Dover street and go into Mr. Swan's, he cause out again is about a minute and passed along Front street toward Rose eventure. If, Connach again saw Wegan at the U.7's octock in Front street test Rose event, going in the direction of the couper shop. The fire was decovered at about 10 minutes of 9 octock. respectshop. The fire was discovered at about 10 mm ares of 9 o'clock.

The Fire Mansbal carried his inquity still further, in

order to secretain from whence the shavings came. The ewner of the cooper shap conveyed the stayes to be stare, and smorg the shavings placed in the cack the stare, and many the snathing passed in the cou-by the incendiary found two of them to fit exactly on a stave, demonstrating pretty conclusively where the shavings came from. On the top of the shavings found in the cash was a coffee-bag, in which a few shavings in the cask was a coffee-bag, in which a few shavings found in mained; this bag bare the same marks and general appearance to the bag betrewed by Wogan on Saturday afternoon. One of the iron shutters rear of the day afternoon. One of the iron southers rear of the hunor-stere was found to have been pryed off one long and the window pushed up, showing the way the ince noise; had netered.

The above is about subtstantially the evidence as far

is the investigation has progressed. How far this will be contradicted on the part of the defense remains to the seen. The matter is still under investigation before Justice Wood.

AN ATTEMPT AT ABOUN Officer Mallen, of the Eleventh Ward, yesterday ag-

ested a young man named Abraham Wiener, on a charge of attempting to fire the buildings Nos. 88; and 90 Ridge street.

It seems he was detected in firing paper and other inflammable stuff, and throwing it between the two buildings, setting fire to the weather bearding. The accused was conveyed before Justice Brennen, who committed him to prison to await the Fire Marshal's investigation.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christan Association was held in the Chapel of the University, on Monday evening. Tae Vic-President, Mr. SELDEN, in the chair. The meeting was opened by reading a portion of the Scriptures, and

If The minutes of last meeting were read by Mr. MarHall, the Recording Secretary of the Association.

As soor as the minutes were read, Mr. Marierre
obtained the floor, and observed that it might have
been as well for the Secretary to pay due attention to
the natters of interest in the rating of the Chair,
instead of recording very particularly things as they
did not accountly exist, or as they ready had been. He
rum inded the Association of the position Mr. Sweet
occupied at the last meeting, in relation to Mr. Crosby's
substitute. Mr. Sweet had moved the previous quetion, and had kept the floor by the President's orders,
while he (the President) instead of putting the previous
question to the meeting, put Prof. Crosby's substitute
to the meeting. Mr. Sweet had kept the floor while
the Chairman was operating his part.

the Chemnan was operating his part.

The Secretary here made a long explanation as to the particular system which he acted upon in writing his minutes, stating also that there had been a great deal of disgraceful things said and done, which, of course,

minutes, stating a so that there had been a great designereful things said and done, which, of course, he objected to put on the minutes.

Mr. James Fairman than moved that the minutes, from the introduction of Prof. Crosby's resolution to the end, be struck out. Mr. Fairman was proceeding with some remarks pertinent to his motion, when to the indicate called him to order. Mr. F. asked the Chairman to state his point of order. The Chairman had just commenced to state his point of order, when up jumps the gymenstic gentleman who sat beside him on the patform—ra her, in the altar—and call d the Chairman to order. At this point the resne was interestingly furny. There stood the two lords of the long celling each other to order. Of course it was all in the good order of Providence, but to those who locked on it was rather disgusting. Mr. Fairman said he old not come here to parley words with the Chair, si hough be would be glad to discuss the whole question with him if he would lesve the chair and appoint a substitute. [Cres of "Order, order, order." "Question, question!"] Mr. S. Lasar then attempted to speak, but in using some selections from the ancient Paul by way of applying the same to the Coarman, a substitute. [Cries of "Order, order, order

man was determined to prevent his making any impression upon the meeting, and therefore stood parleying with him. Mr. F. stude more than once that he was widing to discuss any question with Mr. Seden out of the chair, but not with him as Vice-President

Coupying the chair.

The Charmas said he was willing to listen to any

person, but not in such a way as to implicate him in any breach of parliament.ry rules. He spoke of Jeffers p, but would not permit Mr Fairman to read from Jefferson. He asserted that his decisions were the first person. from Jeff-rson. He asserted that his decisions were parliamentary. The Secretary again jumped up, rearly kneeking the pulpit desk with his head, and a most runching the table over with his feet, white his face blazed with rage, so much so that the President seems of sthighted: our reporter was almost afraid that the President's position has become perilous, but one of the Burdell Inquest jarons being in front of the classe, bis fears subsided into a desire that the Lord might in the contraction of the secretary moral inspirit from the included. bis fears subsided into a desire that the Lord might in his narry remove moral ineanity from the incividual wto "marchated the plain" inside the altar. The original resolutions offered by Mr. Lasar seemed

to be lost eight of, and the mention of them appeared to serd a thrill of fear to the heart of the brethren who for Christ's sake think that "Old Slavery is a hard

for Christ's eake think that "Old Savery is a nature of the travel."

Mr. Horr rose, and in attempting to speak to the point was interrupted by the Secretary, who was exceedingly at noyed that any person should be permitted to speak who was on the wrong side. [A voice here desired the reverend gentleman to sit down and shut up] Mr. Hoyt then put the following questions to the Chair-

Was the previous question moved at the last meeting

Was the previous question moved at the last meeting of this Association?

Vice President—It was.

Did you put the previous question to the meeting?

Vice President—It did not.

Where did you get your authority for putling a motion to the house which was not moved (according to your own statement), it stend of the previous question, which was moved by Mr. Sweet?

Vice-President (after considerable hesitation)—I considered it moved by virtue of the direumstances.

Mr. S. Lasar again obtained the fivor, and proposed the following question to the Chairman:

Sir, did you, or did you not meet me the day subsequent to our last meeting, and say to me that you pursued the ceurse you did for the purpose of hurrying the meeting to a close, as you were hungry and exhausted and wanted to get home to have something to eat?

Vice-President—I did not make any statement of the kind in any such a way. the kind in may such a way.

Mr Lasan-Remember that Mr Brown, my bald-beaded brother in front there, who was with me at the

tine heard what you said. The Vice-President waived further reference to the

Mr. CEPHAS BRAISERD here asked to be heard; he would ask the Chairman one question—which the Chairman said be would answer, if it was in order. Mr. BRAINERD—Who is Chairman of this meeting, you or the Secretary?

Here the Secretary again strang to his elastic feet.

ceked glaringly through his spectacles, and demanded

Mr. Manierre moved that all after Mr. Crosby's seconded.

lt was now about 9 o'clock, and the Chairman sat down, having been on his feet constantly up to this

Mr. FAIRMAN again obtained the floor, and at empted to accress the Association through the Chair; but the Chairmen coa mander him to turn his face to him, and address him elf directly to the Chair. Mr. F. turned round according to orders, and raid, "Well, then, each address himself directly to the Char. Mr. F. turned according to orders, and raid, "Well, then, each of you." The Vice President sprang to his feet again, and halload elequently, "How can you say each of me?" The Scortary here rose in one of his indescribable at itues, and commanded the Vice-President to call Mr. Fair man to order.

Two Native American, Know-Nothing, Fillmore young men steed near the door, at the stove, making

a childish roise.

The Vice President here ruled the mixton of Mr. Manierre to be out of order. Mr. M. appealed from the cecision of the Chair. The decision of the Chair was

Anction to adjourn was lost.

A netion to adjourn was lost.

I Mr. Vernous moved that the discussion of the minutes be postpored until the reading of the cassly.

Some discussion was occasioned by this motion, and it

was lest.

Another motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Arwenn stated that he would decline rending his essay this evening, as he did not feel prepared to do so on account of his own feelings, and no certainly did not think that the Association was in any better condition than he was himself. Accordingly, Mr. A. was having of the Association. ing of the Association,
Mr. Masterne then pressed his motion, somewhat

altered, but the Chairman spain declared it out of order in any form. An appeal was made from this decision, the names were their reluctantly called by the Secretary, and resulted in 75 to sustain the Chair to 43 against. In coming the roll, the mastery Secretary residence the names of persons when he knew not to be members of the Association. He was called upon, towever, to read over the names again, and to state lev each member pre-ent voted.

Arr John B. Parsons tren made a speech, declaring the minutes to be valid so long as they contained a

ing the minutes to be vand so long as day a trace of the received of what old actually take place at the last necting. He was sorry that not ward c notes should characterize any meeting of the Association, but if they were to have a true record, the minutes must be that received, for therefore hoped that they would be

The minutes were then adopted as amended by the motion of Mr. Manierre.

A GENTLEMAN purporting to be a member of the Richmand, Va, Young Men's Christian Association,

Met m nd. va. Young Men's Christian Association, was now discovered sitting on one of the back seats. He was doubtful as to his safety should he say that he had come there to represent the Richmond Association. He was assured, however, that he was perfectly safe, but he would not venture. He smelled, or he thought he smelled tar, and he imagined he saw for her flushing through the air.

fea hers fleating through the air.

The percus proposed for membership at the last meeting were now admitted, and propositions made for admission at the rext meeting. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was among those proposed for membership.

Mr. EDGAR here obtained the floor, and said that for
the last time he would court the indukence of the
Association while he made a key remarks. He said

his passent purpose in rising was to offer his resigns tion as a member of the Association; he had from his he present purpose is land to the had from his connection with it endeavored to promote the interests to the heat of his knowlegs. It would be his prayerful that he had been no bed feeling toward any member of the Association, although be knew that it would be very difficult for bim to succeed in fulfilling his books in this respect. He had heard that an effort would be made to expel him from the Association, as he had already been expelled from the Brard. He would anticipate these attempts by offering his resignation. He said that his interest in young men would not flag become of this. He hoped that he would always retain those feelings and that spirit which had hitherto impelled him to work for the Young Men's Christian Association. He would hid them all, so far as his member hip with the Association was concerned, an affection are farewell.

Mr. Charles A. Moore and Mr. J. EDWARD HUBBELL, Mr Edgar's colleagues on the Library and Reading Room Committee, then in like manner ten-dered their resignations, and corroborsted the state.

dered their resignations, and corroborate the search ments in relation to the summary action of the Board of Directors made by Mr. Edgar Mr. Manierre moved that the resignations be accepted, and paid a telling tribute to the character and to the successful efforts of the brethren who had just to the successful florts of the brethren who had just resigned. He sprke of their value to the Association. Having been Treasurer for three years, he could speak of their pecuniary value to the fauds of the Association, and their loss would be felt while it would be impossible to select other three young men of equal efficiency and usefulness. The motion was seconded and carried.

Hr. Hovr moved that a Committee of Investigation be appointed to report at the next meeting. Here considerable discussion ensued. A young man better known in K. N. circles asked if such a Committee would be a Corrottion Committee, the same as that of Congress.

be appendix to report the same as that of Congress. Mr. Hoyt's motion was seconded, but was not put to the needing, the Chairman stating that a Committee having been already appointed, there was no necessity for further action in the matter. Of this the Association had no previous knowledge. The Chairman thea sated that he had appointed a Committee, according to the direction of the Association at a previous meeting. The names were then called for, but were not forther ning. The Vice-Pressibers then estated that he had appointed as the meeting. This however, was unsatisfactory, and Mr. Austin Abbott was only appointed as the member of that Committee on the part of the Association. Mr. James Mitchell was appointed by the Chair.

Mr. McCormick then called for the resolution of Prof. Crosby, which had been adopted at a special neeting of the Association. An extract from the minutes of the appointed as the member of that Committee was the night of the precial meeting held on the 6th of January was the night of the provided as the member of the committee of the Association in relation to the late valuation of the (here is the name of a sheet considered to be obnexions) newspaper from the files of the reading room; and whereas, the Committee of Rooms and Library of the Board of Directors have requested the acts of the Association in the said exclusion, and the subsequent action of the Board, and report at the next regular needs to the order that the Association may form and declare an enlightened opinion in relation to the matter."

After some discussion, the p evious question was ordered.

After some discussion, the previous question was ordered, and the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Mr. McCormick then obtained the floor and spoke
as a member of the Board. He did not think that if
everything had been done aboveboard, any fear
should be manifested about the investigation, however
rigid it might be. He said that the Board stood 8 to
6 on the subject. As for him, be invited investigation, and so far as he could would facilitate the object
of any Committee who might be appointed to this
duty, by aiding them in securing information and
giving them a clue to the whereabouts of documents
which might be denied. He moved the following
resolution:

resolution:

Resolved. That the Committee just appointed be further in At 11 o clock a motion to adjourn was put and car-

The meeting was closed with prayer.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF FEBRUARY. The revolution-loving Frenchmen of the city, and those who sympathize with them, celebrated the Ninth

Anniversary of the last of the French Revolutions by a banquet at No. 72 Leonard street last evening. The great red banner of the Republic, that is to be, was displayed with its grand words, Liberte, Egalite, Fraternité, Solidarité, and the symbolic triangle of the "Union Socialiste," fount and foundation of the good time coming. On one of the mantels rested a lithographed Liberty, her beauty marced by the broken glass which covered her. Around the room were large printed cards on the walls as follows:

	FRANCE 1789-02 1830. 1848.	
	AMERIQUE. 4 Juillet 1776.	
İ	ITALIE. 1349.	
i	POLOGNE. 1772. 1830.	
Ĭ	ALLYMAGNE. 1848.	
Ĭ	HONGRIE,	
	ESPAGNE. 1622-23-24.	

The tables, which were arranged in a hollow square, were filled soon after 7 o'clock and about a hundred persons, including a dozen ladies applied themselves bright to conversation, claret and a cold collation. During this M. Tranchant was elected President, M. Chabot Vice President, and MM. Vogeli and Rudezki Scaretartes. Conversation increased as claret and collation disappeared. When the tables were cleared, M.

lation disappeared. When the tables were cleared, M. TRANCHANT arcse and invited the attention of the assembly to the teast "A la Debade."

M. BARRON spoke, in response, of the universality of the liberty which they had met to lement and to hope for. Human'ty, he said, never went back. Napoleon was but an obstacle in its path. Cer ain facts in the history of the world always preceded certain other facts, and he believed that the tegic of history pointed to a near revolution more plotions because more complete, than any in the past. He commended some or p'ete, than ary in the past. He enumerated some or these circumstances, the ratten condition of Freech finance public and private, and among many other things the attempt of Verger. He concluded by the prediction that coen they would be in France the world brance greated the close of his speech. 2. At a France de la Equalique université. Dr. Barrier responded.

 A la hépublique de 1848.
 Mr. Dime, one of the political convicts who recountly Mr. Dier, one of the political convicts who recoully escaped from Cayenne, respected. He said: Hoy Republic! Mether of the suffering! Liberatress of the oppressed! Protecties of the feeble! permit us to can brate the anniversary of thy birth, and to address to thee a bym of grafitude and love. Ah, good mother, it is nine years to day since the vivilying san of the 24th of February brought thee forth from the boson of the Franch peeple and thou appeared to suddenly, like a luminous star, and lighted the path of the nations of the globe. Thy veloc rescunded from pole to pole, and the nations were electrified by one of thy beneficent rays, which dispersed the darkness of ignorance; then their eyes were opened with unapparts they salved the dawn of thy girry. Revered in their, how we love to recall thy sweet, coaroling larg age, and bow much more happy we thind the to beer the egain. M. Dime then placed a gantle, pastoral speech in the meath of this geniu mother, and cheed with those words: Our bleed, our life our all, is thise, for thou set, physical and morel reven upon pragress, the future and the deliverance of humanity. o to the work's and and we will follow these eve where, and our mission will not be fulfilled until we have shed the last drop of our blood. It is so sweet to die for thee. If tyrants believe that they have stiffed thee in thy cradle, they are deceived; for thou existest forever in the hearts of there peoples who have heard thy laws of charity and love. Yes, they have heard that theu alone out their Savior, and they await thee as their Mexich. Men may be highed whose generations that theu alone art their Savior, and they await thee as their Mersiab. Men may be killed, whose generations may be swept away but a principle can never be killed—for a principle is immertal; and thou, thou art a principle—for a principle is immertal; and thou, thou art a principle which shall triumph in spike of all the efforts of thy occur es—a principle which Ought to transform the whole world. Thou art truth, and truth is infalfiable. Ab, may Henven grant that soon we shall hear thy voice: "Vice he Republique universable, democratique et seale. Vice la grande familie; eice famour. Les Vice la République universelle, démocratique et so

M. Gountaux responded.

6 A notre arente. MAX LANGEN SCHWARTZ responded. 6. 4 la Ville de New York et à ses Libérals et Chariteble In

M. E. ROBELLAZ responded. M. SUIREAU responded. M. TURERT responded.

M. MARTELET, one of the victims of the 2d of De-ember, fellowed in a speech, which be concluded

cember, followed in a speech, which he concluded with the radical song "Pou per per, demoliscent" Songs, speeches and sentiments followed, and the assemblage broke up in a very satisfactory state of evention.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY. The Committee on Ferrice of the Board of Aldermen met in Mr. Valentine's office yesterday afternoon, and resumed the invertigation relative to the affairs of the Union Ferry. Ald. STREES in the chair.

AUSTIN L. SANDS being sworp, said—I cross over the Roosevelt street Ferry almost every day; the boats have recently been in bad order; they are not kept as tidily as they nace to be; I think the route is not ac good now as when it was in possession of Messe. Tilder & Havemeyer.

Ald. Steens then read the requirements of the lease.

den & Havemeyer.

Ald. Sterrs then read the requirements of the lease under which the Coupa y operate the ferry between Roceevelt street, New-York, and Bridge street, Brocklyn, providing that they shall ran one good and substantial boat every thirty minutes and when the Compon Council by ordinance or otherwise require means they shall be put on and the Company shall subject to the direction of the Corporation. The lease was executed for 15 years, at \$3,000 a year.

JOHN F. PHILLIES of Brocklyn aw ro—When the Roceevelt street Ferry was started the public were led to believe that it would be a good ferry, he had observed that trips were made in 141. 20 or nute, sho typeffer the Unit Company came in o possession of the Ferry his in present in its before that change was made everything was done to accommodate the public; the first lessess started two box as, the stoppage of the ferry would depreciate witness a property 25 percent of more: since the ferry has been running he prochased property, paying much high r toan it brought before; did not think toat the boats were first-claw, and they do not appear to be kept in as good order as as the Fulton Ferry boars.

Wh. M. Sairwah of Brooklyn was next examined—Had creased Roceevelt street ferry ever since it commenced running, though not daily; thinks that at on time the first leaves of the ferry had the choosts on connot state whether they over ran a boat all night, the boats are not kept in as good order as the Fulton Ferry boars.

When the first leaves of the ferry had the choosts on connot state whether they over ran a boat all night, the boats are not kept in as good order as the Fulton Ferry boars.

We days ago 40 minutes clapsed from the time when hield Bridge street till be was laided in New-York; their was then no ice in the river, now was its foggy; the ferry mas then no ice in the river, now was its foggy; the ferry mas then no ice in the river, now was its foggy; the ferry mas then no ice in the river.

was then no ice in the river, nor was it foggy; the fer

ry thus so irregularly that the witness does not g-ner-nily carry goods across it; he often prefers to go down to the South ferry; the Company charge \$10 for 503 tickets for teams, whereas formerly the price was \$35; at this season of the year I can make as good time by the South ferry as by the other. Frederick W. Green, of Brocklyn, testified to the

FREDERICK W. GREEN, of Brooklyn, testified to the general delay in the running of the bests on the Rosevell street Ferry; that the capius of the bests were veil street Ferry; that the capius of the bests were usually very wet, and he has been to Carharine and Fuston Ferrice in preference to waiting at Bridge street.

WILLIAM MARVIN, Alderman of the Fitth Ward of Brooklyn, teenind that he had been in the habit of crossing the Rosevelt-street Ferry since its establishment; be understood when it was alasted there were two bosts running all day, and sho thy after that one boat all hight, for a short time the Union Ferry Company made as good time as the previous owners, I bought property and erected tenement houses in Brooklyn, with the expectation that the Ferry would continue running ponetually; I called there one day last week at ten minutes past II o'clock in the moraling and no beats had started; the ferry master took witness that at ter minutes past if o clock in the morning and as beats had sinct d; the ferry master tood winces that the pillet started the boat and the pillet on being inter-regated said that he should start when the steam got up; the ar was clear enough to see vessels quite dis-tinctly on the New-York stoog the engineer told him that the engines were leaky, and there was three teches of dirt in the bottom of the boat; has had to reduce of dirt in the bottom of the boat; has bad to reduce tenants' rent from fifteen to twenty per ceut; the teasure have foun, fault with the terry a commo ladon; it is generally understood that property has been depreciating in value of late on account of the want of nuclifities; from morning to night has seen five persons turn from the farry (on account of dalays) and cross the lower terrier; in storm, weather the cashona are well one of the cashing piled up in one corner of the cashin, the Company, during the Winter, discharged two women who cleaned the ferry-houses and the boats.

Nomes and the boats.

Some forther testimony of the above character was taken, when the Committee acjourned till Thursday

VIEWS OF THINGS. ETC., IN NEW-YORK.

No. IV. TAKEN FROM THE EAST.

When I was at Khartoum— "Pray, where and what is Khartoum?" It is at the junction of the Blue and White Niles-a flourishing commercial town of 40,000 inhabitants, or souls, as metaphysical geographers would say. "And when pray, were you there?" Night before last, Mrs. J. "Now, how the Shaytan could you have been in Egypt night before

last, when it is only two weeks ago that you walked down University place with me? This is Shaytanish nonsense." Not at all, my dear Jonains. I went to Khartoum night before last under the guidance of that "gentlemanly conductor," Mr. Bayard Taylor, late of the African Grand Central, who is now pushing his way through the snow-dritts on the Northern Lapland

route-good luck to him.

"But do tell us, Sir, what this African town has to do with New-York." My dear Miss J., supposing even that preperly it has nothing to do with New-York yet tropically a legitimate connection with our metropolis is perfectly feasible. It is quite remarkable, to be sure, the facility with which modern rnetorical ergineering overcomes the steepest grades. Did you never notice how able articles on this or that theme are often started from this or that other seeming'y quite foreign theme? How, in a leader of The London Times, for instance, the thunders begin rumbling amid the rains of ancient Rome, and rattle along over 'Jerusalem and Madagascar and North and South America," which are finally to burst, toward the middle of the column, upon some parechial abuse in St. Maryebone, Middlesex County ? Tois is the effective style, It shows strong learning and breadth of view. It imposes. It is very "filling," as has been said of effervescent small-beer. But there be ressons in the case, part from mere rhetorie. Distance sometimes gives learness as well as lends enchantment to the view. Long intervening spaces, like long intervening periods f time, may exable us to attain a higher stand-point, ess clouded by prejudicial, refractory mists than central or cotemporary observatories. You descend into a well, where truth is said to lie, to see at poonday the stars of beaven. You cannot see Matilda Heron in her artistic completeness from a stage-box. Timpkins his true proportions are more justly discerne from my wirdow than they can be across his table.

or from the collateral cushion of his carriage. At the

interval between No. -, -th street, and the corner

grocery, we flatter ourselves that we see through him

and his; the guests at his last evening's ball saw but

the superficial broadcloth and satio skin and skirts of

Wren I was at Khartoum, then, I fancy that I erjoyed peculiar advantages for looking at New-York. After all, the distance between the junction of the East and North Rivers and that of the Blue and White Niles is mainly geographical Looked upon metaphysically, morally, socially, that Egyptian town, with its wealthy merchants and poor low Fellahs its high-blooded Arabian horses and mangy, lean, yellow dogs, its irresponsible mayor, Lattiff Pasha (who seems not to be a model ruler), and its ineffective police, to say nothing of its very duty streets and other similarities, is quite near to us; as near, I should say, as some parts of this town are to some other parts—as near, I should say for instance, as No. 10 Orange street is to your house, Madam. Some things are a great way off from each other here, Mrs. T. I had not more than fairly weathered your magnificent fur cape and broad reef of that, the other cold morning, than I nearly ran down & burefooted girl whose thin cutton frock hung lank and scant to her poor form. That all occurred between No. 525 and No. 513 Broadway, but the space from your outskirts to here was as great as from here to Khartoumain oet greater. It reminded me of that immeasurable interval gulf that lay between Dives and Lazarus-# did indeed, you leoked so warm in that fine for cape. "And you, my moralizing Sir, was the gulf so nar-

ow between you and the pror creature, that you could bridge it over with that battered Spanish sixpence!" Let us hurry back to Khartoum. I was much inpressed, while there, with the numerous points of likeness it offered to our city. Of course, proportions and circumstances must be regarded. Everything is relative. There were contrasts as well, carrionsly mingled with the resemblances, and equally provocative of comparison. I will not attempt formally to descrip